



GENITOURINARY AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS
 Interconception and Preconception Health Summit
 November 1, 2011
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 Maryjane Puffer, RN, BSN, MPA

OVERVIEW

- Background
- Review of CDC prenatal STI screening recommendations
- Organization
 - Disease Epidemiology
 - Algorithm
 - Patient Handouts
- Infections to be covered
 - Chlamydia and Gonorrhea
 - Syphilis
 - HIV
 - Hepatitis B/C

BACKGROUND

Preconception and interconception guidelines were developed by the CDC in April 2006

The AJOG Journal further detailed recommendations in the December 2008 issue

The March of Dimes funded CA ACOG in 2009 to create a clinical toolkit for providers caring for women post partum to focus on interconception care

BACKGROUND

Physician led professional teams were organized to address each of the disease and prevention areas cited in the 12/08 AJOG report

Our team included:

- Misa Perron Burdick MD Kaiser Oakland
- Pamela Brett LCSW Alameda County Health Department
- Maryjane Puffer RN BSN MPA California Family Health Council

BACKGROUND

Guidelines for Genitourinary and Sexually Transmitted Diseases were researched targeting sentinel articles and national practice standards

The purpose of the toolkit is to:

1. Prompt providers
2. Educate patients
3. Establish universal recommendations for all postpartum visits

UNIVERSAL MESSAGES

- Folic Acid encouraged to take 400 mcg per day
- Breastfeeding promoted
- Contraception to help plan and space pregnancies

All handouts outline what a woman can do to decrease risks for both her and the baby



REVIEW OF THE TOOLKIT

RECOMMENDED STI SCREENING TESTS

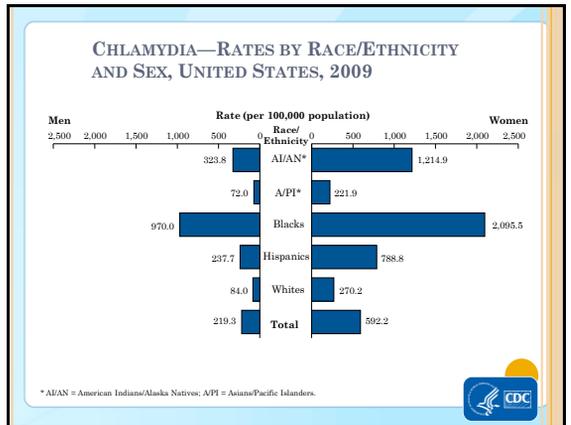
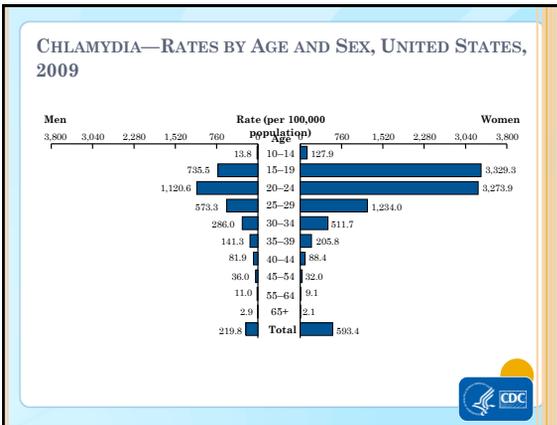
What	When	Notes
○ CT/GC	First prenatal	Again in 3 rd Trimester if <25 or at increased risk
○ Syphilis	First prenatal	Again in 3 rd Trimester & at delivery if at increased risk
○ HIV	As early as poss	Opt-out. Repeat in 3 rd Trimester if at increased risk
○ HBsAg	First Trimester	Repeat at delivery if increased risk

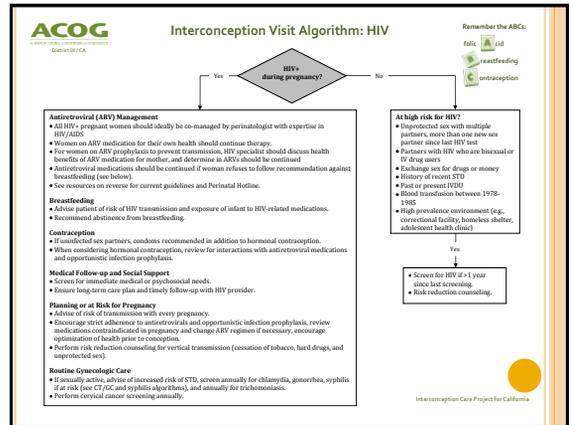
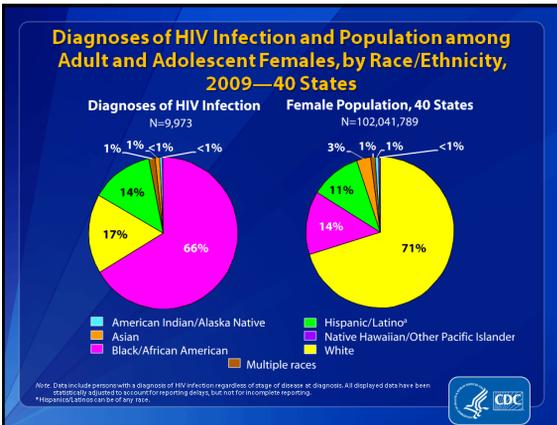
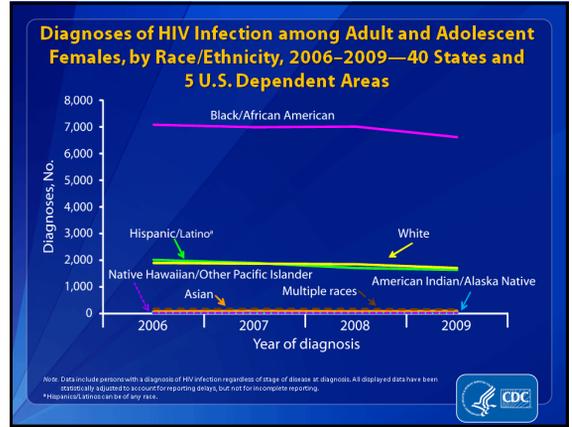
CDC STD Treatment Guidelines, 2010

- ### ADDITIONAL STI SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS IN PREGNANCY
- HCV screening only if at elevated risk
 - No screening for:
 - Bacterial Vaginosis (even if history of preterm delivery)
 - Trichomonas
 - HSV-2
- CDC STD Treatment Guidelines, 2010



CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHEA





ACOG HIV: After Pregnancy

What you can do to protect your baby, your baby, and a future pregnancy

About HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a spread through contact with infected blood or body fluids. Like flu, you can't see HIV and you can't feel it. You can't catch HIV from a handshake, a hug, a kiss, or even a sneeze. HIV is not spread by mosquitoes, ticks, or other insects. HIV is not spread by sharing needles or syringes. HIV is not spread by sharing food, drinks, or saliva. HIV is not spread by sharing toilets, showers, or bathtubs. HIV is not spread by sharing towels, clothing, or bedding. HIV is not spread by sharing toothbrushes, razors, or nail clippers. HIV is not spread by sharing needles or syringes. HIV is not spread by sharing food, drinks, or saliva. HIV is not spread by sharing toilets, showers, or bathtubs. HIV is not spread by sharing towels, clothing, or bedding. HIV is not spread by sharing toothbrushes, razors, or nail clippers.

How can you stay healthy with HIV?

- Get your HIV test done more often.
- Use clean needles to inject drugs.
- Use clean injection equipment.
- Use clean injection equipment.
- Use clean injection equipment.

How can you protect your baby from HIV?

- Take your HIV test more often.
- Use clean needles to inject drugs.
- Use clean injection equipment.
- Use clean injection equipment.

Remember the ABCs:
Antiretroviral
Breastfeeding
Contraception

For more information, go to www.acog.org.

Interconception Care Project for California

HEPATITIS B & C

Figure 3.3. Incidence of acute hepatitis B, by sex — United States, 1990–2009



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDS)



Figure 3.4. Incidence of acute hepatitis B, by race/ethnicity — United States, 1990–2009



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDS)



Figure 4.3. Incidence of acute hepatitis C*, by sex — United States, 1992–2009



* Until 1995, acute hepatitis C was reported as "acute hepatitis, non-A/non-B."
Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDS)



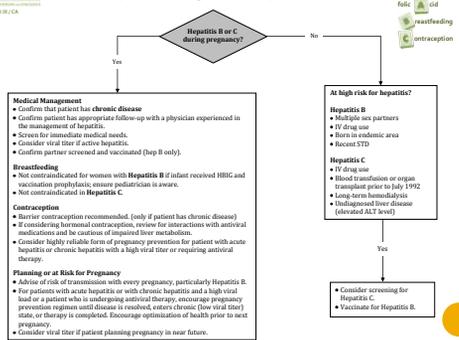
Figure 4.4. Incidence of acute hepatitis C*, by race/ethnicity — United States, 1992–2009



* Until 1995, acute hepatitis C was reported as "acute hepatitis, non-A/non-B."
Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDS)



ACOG Interconception Visit Algorithm: Hepatitis B and/or C



ACOG Hepatitis: After Pregnancy

Remember the ABCs:
Abstinence, Breastfeeding, and Contraception

What you need to know:
Hepatitis is an infection of the liver usually caused by a virus. The most common viruses causing hepatitis are hepatitis A, B, and C. Both hepatitis B and C can cause chronic hepatitis, meaning you have it for a long time. Most people infected with hepatitis B or C become carriers of the disease, meaning the virus always remains in the body and can be passed to others.

How to protect your baby:
Hepatitis is passed to a newborn with bodily fluids and blood during activities like breastfeeding, kissing, and snuggling. To protect your baby, you should avoid breastfeeding and kissing your baby if you have hepatitis B or C.

What are the symptoms?
Symptoms may include: loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, dark urine, jaundice, and fatigue. If you have hepatitis, you may not feel well during the first 6 weeks of pregnancy.

Use an effective form of birth control to prevent unwanted pregnancy.
Hepatitis B and C are not spread through sexual contact with your partner. This will decrease the risk of getting hepatitis to your next baby.

Remember your ABCs:
Abstinence, Breastfeeding, and Contraception

For more information, go to:
www.acog.org
www.marchofdimes.com
www.marchofdimes.com/pregnancy/afterpregnancy/hepatitis.aspx

